









highly gratifying to all who attended it. Even in Butler's Analogy and Abernethy's Philosophy the young ladies showed themselves adepts. In the ornamental branches their proficiency was no less deserving praise. Rev. Mr. Stow, of this city, gave an address on Tuesday evening before the "Literary and Educational Society," which was highly extolled. Most cordially do we commend this Seminary to public favor. It has been nobly sustained from the beginning, and we are glad to learn, gives no symptoms of a decline. We will give our readers the report of the Examining Committee next week.

### Provisional Committee Again.

BR. GRAVES.—As my "reasons" have called forth remarks from several quarters, and more recently a direct advertisement from "28 Lagrange Place," something additional seems to be desirable in justice to myself, if not to the cause and the expectations of your readers.

My remarks were not intended as a full statement of all which might be urged against a Provisional Committee. Much less as a "severe castigation" of those who appointed or those who belong to it. They simply express the ground of my reluctance to serve in so important a place as in the Ex. Committee, since the Convention has come to assume a different position. Had I not assigned the true reasons, I presumed of course some unworthy ones would have been imputed. Even now it is "suspected" that I "clipped off" because the "Anti-slavery yoke did not suit."

Expressing also as I knew they did the objections of others, they were made public, to give an opportunity for any of more matured and far-sighted views to make the course plain and satisfactory, at least to tolerably honest though mistaken consciences. I regret that since Mr. Colver attempted it, he did not make thorough work, and march plumply up to the difficulty as though he meant to remove it. In my own view he has done but little more than nothing at all, yet enough to require some little further explanation and remark. Not anxious however to get up a controversy where my object is simply defence, I shall make my sentences as few and short as the case will allow, leaving it for others to say whether the whole subject shall come under revision or even again be referred to.

1. In the "resignation" no principles or measures are disowned, except those involved in the Provisional Committee, and expressly stated. Whether I have "altered" of the Convention," or from under the "Anti-slavery yoke," must therefore be ascertained by catching, or some other process more direct than inference from foreign premises. Never having been accustomed to wear "a yoke," Anti-slavery or Anti-anything, at the mere good pleasure of the driver, I am now hardly willing to yield my neck without knowing the wherefore.

2. Nor did my remarks pretend to any endorsement of the Anti-slaveryism of the Triennial Convention, or of any of its officers or members. They merely imply confidence in the Board elected duly to their place, and in that capacity, entitled to the countenance and cooperation of all who were, and really wish to be, connected with this important organization. If any individuals have, in the Board or out of it, taken a position on slavery obviously in conflict with the principles and aims of this or any other benevolent movement, let it be known, and in its proper place and connection exposed, and the proper manner condemned. But why condemn a Board, for what is chargeable only upon some of its members, and that in their individual capacity? But Mr. C. can see no distinction between official and unofficial acts. None must therefore be recognized.

3. The constitution of the Convention has been "voluntarily" perverted by its conductors" (i. e. of course the Board), and for proof we are referred to the Reflector of the past year. Now, with all due deference to that famous "Review of Baltimore Doings," I am unable to see, though it proves many other things, that it proves a "studious and efficient attempt" to "oppose the speedy and peaceful abolition of slavery." Were it necessary it would be pleasant to show how that imposing array of resolutions, circulars, &c., comes short of the point proposed. But,

4. Granting all which it pretends to prove, does it furnish a sufficient reason to leave the Triennial Convention off? Allowing that its affairs have fallen to the management of improper hands, and that "the popular vote was obtained by caucus chicanery utterly unworthy Christians," and thus the "old organization" is launched to the sinking ship, "old organization" must be abandoned with all its precious cargo of missionaries, churches, schools, and presses, and cast.

"Unimpaired confidence on the whole success?" Do not both policy and principle dictate the propriety of remaining on board, and stand by men now officially charged with such great responsibilities, by our aid or approval? Because the present national administration came into being, the opposite party think, by the influence mainly of improper appeals to the people, or is not in their opinion composed of men who understand the meaning of republicanism, have they therefore concluded to form a new government for the sake of getting new officers, and to pay no more taxes to the old? Such an attempt in politics would be called rebellion; but in religion, perhaps, only the exercise of conscientious scruples.

Here is the point where the mistake is so frequently committed by many wishing to maintain a good conscience. For if the constitution of the Convention allows, as none dispute, to all its members freedom of speech upon all subjects appropriate to its design, and equal liberty of voting for its officers, it is difficult to see how in the exercise of this freedom any objection to its results would not lie mainly against the organization itself, and hence against that broad republican rough-and-tumble principle of ruling by majorities, by the operation of which if one party is up the other must be down.

5. Hence the wish of some to take other ground, and as expressed in the "address" of the Boston Convention, to urge the consideration of sustaining a "new mission to the heathen," not because abolitionists "were not re-elected to their seats," but "on high moral vantage ground," distinguished and separate from "that Board and the Board of kindred institutions, who are deliberately sending out their agents to solicit without reproach, the gains of unpaid labor." This is the ground generally taken, and was taken before the difficulties at Baltimore occurred. The object is, a "free medium," uncontaminated with "the price of blood." But I objected to this as recognizing a principle, which if carried out with the commonest show of consistency, would tend to "infinite divisibility," not in matter, but in all operations, benevolent, social and political. And whoever is consistent enough to "divide

A hair's breadth south and west side, it may next undertake to show the propriety of

dividing from the South only in Foreign Missions. Here Mr. Colver has "only to say, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The day has already come. "This strange policy of trucking to the South" has already been pursued, and the "positive proof" could be given that "their influence is cast in favor of slavery," and what is more to the point, that their treasuries contain the "price of blood," often "jashed out of the sweat and tears of our brother men," and therefore the time has come for "the righteous to abandon them." Now will the righteous do it, or be the most inconsistent of all flesh? Why enter the wedge unless they mean to drive it through?

Were I to object strongly to the Provisional Committee, it would be mainly on this ground. One of your correspondents says that had I been present at the Convention I would have been differently. But I was not there, nor were nine-tenths of the readers of the Reflector, and yet it seems to have been supposed that they would sanction the measure of course, without any exhibit of reasons for so doing. That this matter was not sufficiently discussed and detailed, is evident from the general hesitation upon the subject and the little already done. In the same number, one of the earliest abolitionists, says he "cannot come out decidedly in favor," and yet "dare not oppose," for "it is more than probable there did exist reasons to justify the appointment."

Indeed! "More than probable," yet not certain that there exist reasons for a movement the most important in design, whatever it may be in result, that has occurred in the history of the denomination. It cannot be surprising if Baptists, especially those who have been friendly to free discussion, should be slow to act in this most important case, with scarcely any discussion at all, and under their condition with the recollections of their childhood, and obviously it must be a clear case, not one of doubtful expediency, or else some may be found who "dare oppose" it.

Again: the supposed "compromise" is not the reason that such a large amount of funds is withheld from the old Board. The cause lies farther back, and at a future time may be made manifest. There is some truth in a doctress's remark, "there is yet a great deal of human nature in mankind."

Further, the Provisional Committee, while it will effect nothing of importance to the missionary cause on its present footing, but rather injury, will defeat its own expectations of good to slave-holders. The movement is so wide from the usual shrewdness of Abolitionists it seems hardly to have originated with the same men. It is found hard enough to carry their cause when based directly on the self-evident principle of right and wrong in slavery; but when shifted to this new and doubtful ground, where *pragmatism* is to be the controlling principle, a failure is sure, and nothing more probable than that two-thirds of the Anti-slavery influence gathered within the last ten years will go by the Board. If these were reasons why the Provisional Committee should be appointed, the reasons will exist why it must be continued; and if continued it will remove abolitionists from the only field of common action where they can meet either "slave-holders or apologists." Whilst they can remain, without any compromise of the cause at issue, they could without victory or the hope of it. This could be demonstrated.

Finally, the best course now to be pursued probably is that of Baxter in reference to his "Holy Commonwealth" after the restoration of the king, "reverse the book, and restore the world to take it as *non scriptum*." Yet if any are otherwise minded, so let him judge and act. My communication did not, at your editorial strictures suppose, recommend this new medium of missionary contributions, but merely expressed the hope or belief that those to whom the other was an objectionable would now in the exercise of untrammelled consciences pour out largely for the relief of suffering humanity, so that Baptists might, on the amiable principles of Abraham and Lot, do their whole share of missionary work. If only Christ be preached, whether in just the way that at present seems to be best, I rejoice and therein will rejoice. Could a new Mission really be sustained at "Fernando Poo," or any where else in the wide waste of heathenism, neither "slaveholders or apologists" would probably oppose it. But let something be done somewhere, in some form or other, as between both organizations, not less than a hundred thousand dollars be raised the present year. How soon two or three times more than the usual amount may be collected, and an effort be made something commensurate with the imperious necessities of the case and the missionary spirit now waking up so encouragingly in other denominations, seems to be just now rather more important than how the trifling motives at present collected shall be expended. Whether it is justifiable after all to be something more than "an abolitionist at heart," is another question.

Worcester, Aug. 8. S. B. S.

For the Christian Reflector.

Baptist Publication Society.

There is one objection to the Publication Society I have heard from a few intelligent and liberal brethren which it is necessary to notice. The objection assumes this form. Books can be published to a sufficient extent by individual enterprise. Why have a society to do that which enterprising book-sellers can accomplish?

If there is force in this objection it bears equally hard against every kind of Publication Society—against Bible Societies, Sunday School Unions, Tract Societies, and social organizations in every form. Why make a Bible Society? Individual enterprise printed and circulated Bibles before a Society existed. In the commonest kind of Bible operations, this objection was raised with much apparent propriety. Experiment has so fully tested the vast utility of Bible Societies and Bible distribution in our country, that it is presumed no intelligent Christian would now raise this objection. The same remark may be made concerning Tract Societies and Sunday School Unions.

The fact is, individual enterprise never has and never will supply our population throughout the Southern States and Mississippi Valley with evangelical reading. It has by no means supplied the popular parts of New England. Besides, the objection has been nullified by the course pursued by Methodists, Presbyterians, and every other sect that has its book concern, and by the combinations of error, referred to in our last. If public sentiment may ever be inferred from practice, it has decided the question.

There are several ways in which our churches can provide the necessary funds for the Publication Society, without loss to themselves or lessening the means necessary for any other benevolent societies. Suppose one half or three-fourths of our denomination, from being under suitable pastoral instruction, and previous training, are in circumstances, to contribute to all our benevolent organizations. The proportion

of ten cents from each member to the Publication Society, taken by public collection, individual subscriptions, or in any other way, so that each should contribute something, would produce thirty thousand dollars annually. Should each church constitute its pastor by the payment of twenty dollars at one time a life member, or by the payment of fifty dollars a life director, it would furnish the required twenty dollars without embarrassment, constitute himself a life member, and the amount so raised be judiciously applied in the purchase and circulation of books, with the personal labors of the agent, by the usual blessing of God, our denomination in ten years would be double in numbers, and especially in spiritual energies and contributions to benevolent objects.

We now ask each reader of this address, Will you contribute something immediately to the Publication Society? Will you put down your subscription for a life membership, and if you cannot pay now, pay in six or twelve months?

Will you become an annual subscriber by the payment of one dollar?

Will you aid in constituting your pastor a life member? Or a life director?

Every life Director and life member has the privilege, if he choose, to receive for his own use one half of his subscription in the Society's publications.

You can transfer this privilege, and through the Society's Agents place a valuable evangelical library in the hands of some poor servant of Christ, and you will double his usefulness, excite his gratitude, and your own to him, and gain an interest in his prayers and affections.

By this you may aid most essentially our missionaries and other ministers on the frontiers.

You may deprive yourself of some trifling gratification—some article of dress or luxury that in this period of embarrassment you may have the means to do this, but you will create an exquisite luxury, in doing good, which will last through life, and fill your heart with emotions of unutterable joy and thankfulness in heaven.

J. M. PECK, Gen. Agent Bap. Publication Society.

For the Christian Reflector.

To the New Subscribers of the Reflector.

In many instances, it is quite difficult for new subscribers for any paper to understand the full bearing of all the articles of the first few numbers which they receive. There are subjects brought forward which are not only entirely new to them, but from what can be ascertained of the views expressed, they have no connection with any thing else that the reader ever heard of, or if they have such a connection he cannot perceive it. Hence with new subscribers, it is much the same as with persons who enter a religious meeting after the sermon is commenced. They do not at first understand the subject, and fail to comprehend it, may be, the whole drift of the preacher's remarks. But this difficulty is removed as they listen attentively to what is said—although they have lost something by not being in meeting in better season, yet they soon feel quite at home. Thus with persons who have just commenced reading a paper. Subjects have been brought forward and discussed through its columns, of which these persons may have heard little or nothing. Articles alluding to former articles may appear. A little patience may therefore be necessary. Let this patience be exercised. You will soon be at home, in reading the Reflector; though without doubt you will always see occasion to regret that you could not have subscribed for it before, and thus have possessed yourself of all the knowledge which for years it has been publishing.

One word more. You will without doubt observe many articles in the Reflector, which, from their caption, you will at once conclude will not be interesting to you. Do not so conclude. Read and see whether they are not interesting. It is well to take a paper and pay for it; but it is still better to take a paper, in which, if you take and pay for it, you do all that reason and religion could require; it is better, far, far better for you, that you should never read them. But this is not the Reflector. Every article, every paragraph, every line, which this paper contains, is valuable, and will amply repay a most careful perusal. L. CAREY STEVENS, Richmond, Aug. 1842.

For the Christian Reflector.

Worcester Co. High School.

The annual examination of this Institution on the 9th and 10th inst. was attended by an unusually large number of visitors. Of the examiners present, three—Messrs. Bailey, Thayer and Newton—were formerly professional teachers, all well known and successful in their vocation. They expressed the highest satisfaction with the mode of instruction, and the proficiency of the students during the term; and others thought they witnessed works of good scholarship and literary enthusiasm not always to be found in collegiate classes.

On Tuesday evening the annual address before the Legation of the Society was delivered by Charles Thurber, Esq. of Grafton. From one who had been seven years a successful teacher of the Worcester Grammar School, anything more than ordinary was expected; something that could be judged from the large audience which gathered in the spacious Town Hall to hear him. And he did not disappoint them. He presented the true idea of education in remarks continued upwards of an hour, full of the "seeds of things," and with an adaptation to young men hardly possible for one of less observation and experience in teaching.

On Wednesday the Society held their annual exhibition in the same hall, well fitted up for the occasion. The performances as a whole were considered beyond anything in previous years. Some of the orations, if pronounced at a College commencement, would have done it no dishonor.

This school is certainly one of high order, and its peculiar position in so choice a spot and section of the Commonwealth would seem to justify almost any effort its friends might be disposed to make in order to extend its accommodations and advantages. If Mr. Wheeler and his associates in instruction shall continue to indoctrinate such correct views of study, of good order, and everything appropriate to an institution of this kind, they cannot fail in

securing not only students, but friends and well-wishers of all who witness exhibitions like that which occurred at this anniversary. Whoever does not view the subject in this light will only need to place himself another year in the situation of A. VETERAN.

REVIVAL AT SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—A great work has prevailed in this place. Says a correspondent of the Christian Observer, "The whole community, with small exceptions, has been solemnly impressed. Merchants, mechanics, lawyers, physicians, farmers; backsliders, skeptics, and profane; some of every profession, of every condition, of all ages, from 12 up to 70, have become partakers of the hope of the gospel."

TOIL ON, PASTOR!—A pastor, in giving an account of a great and prolonged revival, says, "The venerable Newton, my predecessor, preached and wept in public—prayed and wept in secret, as they, who knew him well, aver. He sowed; and lo! the harvest. It waves luxuriantly over his grave!"

Let not the faithful minister then say—"I have labored in vain." No man can judge of his usefulness by what he sees. It is better to live on one's faith, as did Noah, even for a hundred and twenty years, and never falter or turn aside. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand." God will take care of the product.

"The precious grain can never be lost, For grace insures the crop."

PROPHETIC TIMES.—Some one has forwarded to the Watchman a quotation from Tyso respecting the "prophetic numbers 1200 days, 40 and 2 months, time, times, and half a time." From this we learn that the number of theories which have been advocated, and believed, by hundreds, and sometimes thousands, is fifty-four. Of these, thirty-two have already proved false, and the whole of the fifty-four disagree. We make no comment. It has never been revealed to us that the world will not end in 1843, and it is certainly well to be prepared for the event, come when it may. Such is the exhortation of the Saviour, "Take ye heed, watch, and pray; for ye know not when the Son of Man shall come."

BALDWIN PLACE CHURCH.—The Baptist Meeting-house in Baldwin Place is being subjected to a complete transformation. We understand that new vestries are to be finished on the present floor of the house, and a new floor is to be laid above, still affording ample height for a place of worship with galleries. The whole is to be finished in the neatest and most modern style. We hear farther, that the house is to receive the external ornament of a cupola. One object of changing the internal arrangement is to supply a vestry, more commodious, the church having become so large that but about two-thirds of their own members can be seated in that at present occupied.

PROGRESS OF ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.—A friend writes us from Summit Co. Ohio, that he attended the meetings of the Geauga and the Rocky River Associations in June, at both of which resolutions were passed in favor of Anti-slavery. The Lorain Association also met in June and passed an Anti-slavery resolution. He adds, "The cause is evidently gaining ground in this region."

A CORRESPONDENT residing in Osego county, New York says, "The Anti-slavery cause is rapidly advancing in the community. Individuals whose minds once years were so much prejudiced that they would not hear the subject discussed willingly, are now found among its strenuous advocates."

For the Christian Reflector.

RESOLUTIONS.

PASSED BY THE BAPTIST CHURCH, RICHFIELD, N.Y. 1. Resolved, That we will receive no persons into the fellowship of this church who do not favor the cause of temperance both by precept and example.

2. As slavery is a political and moral evil of the most flagrant character, subversive of the inalienable rights of man and of every fundamental principle of morality and religion, and therefore, Resolved, That we deem it our indispensable duty to labor and pray for its peaceful abolition, and also to withdraw our fellowship from the guilty.

These are standing resolutions. HIRSH HUTCHINS, Pastor.

For the Christian Reflector.

DEAR BROTHER GRAVES.—At a meeting of the Baptist Church in this place, for regular church business, the following resolutions were freely discussed and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the abolition of American Slavery demands the fervent prayers and united efforts of every friend of the human race.

2. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our colored brethren who are now the victims of injustice and cruel bondage.

3. Resolved, That to hold our fellow-men as property, to deny them the enjoyment of liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and to rob them of the fruit of their toil and themselves, are things contrary to the spirit of the gospel of Christ.

4. Resolved, That slavery sets at defiance the law of God, which demands us to love our neighbor as ourselves.

5. Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of the church at the North, to exhort to the brethren at the South, in the spirit of Christian affection, to refrain from this unrighteousness, and use their influence to wipe away this foul stain from the church and the world.

6. Resolved, That as a church we cannot conscientiously countenance the sin of slavery by extending the hand of fellowship to those who continue to hold their fellow-men in bondage after having been affectionately entreated to refrain from it.

Voted, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the editors of the Christian Reflector and the Christian Watchman, for their publication.

Attest, MARTIN TORREY, Clk. Clerk. Forboro, August 5th, 1842.

Miss Abby Kelly is delivering public discourses to crowded audiences at Buffalo.

discussion, but which were finally passed unanimously, are the following:

Resolved, That Christ does require his churches in one region to renounce with those of another, since one of the ends to be answered by the organization of churches is purity and discipline; and because it would seem to be mutually obligatory upon them, in cases of gross departure from the principles or practices of Christianity, to labor in the spirit of love and faithfulness to reclaim those who are thus guilty. And especially is this imperative on churches between which there is occasional Christian intercourse and communion.

Resolved, That the churches in our country whose members hold slaves, by continuing and patronizing the system of slavery, which we condemn, do present the proper occasion, and require our discharge of the duty to them at the present time.

Resolved, That circumstances and present appearances are so far from justifying postponement of action, that they do at this moment imperatively demand it.

THE LADIES AGAIN.—A communication recently appeared in the New York Baptist Register, dated at Ogden, stating that the females connected with the Baptist church in that town, after having furnished their usual amount of contributions the last winter for the Bible and Foreign Mission causes, all felt, in view of the exhausted state of the treasury and the wants of perishing millions, that something more ought to be done; and after much prayer and consultation on the subject, they concluded to make an effort in favor of the Foreign Mission cause, on the principle of retrenchment. The result of this effort has been that fifty dollars were soon secured for their subscription, and the most of it has been paid to their Treasurer, and will soon be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board.

Noble example. How many will "go and do likewise?"

Literary Notices.

DAVIS' MANUAL OF MAGNETISM, including also Electro-magnetism, Magneto-electricity, and Thermo-electricity, with a description of the Electrotype process. Boston, 1842.

This is the production of a mechanical genius of high order, he has become a philosopher. He has here given to the scientific world an original production, which cannot but elevate him to a high rank among the practical scholars of the age. It contains many observations, and descriptions of instruments that are entirely new. We fear the book is hardly simple and elementary enough for a text book in schools; still with a competent teacher it may answer every purpose. Its style is remarkably terse and perspicuous. We observe that the Electrotype process, which has been considered by most scholars as a secret, is here fully explained, and will no doubt greatly facilitate the making of experiments and discoveries in the arts.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Charles Thomas and Co. have just published the first of twelve numbers of an admirable work entitled as above, of which John Sparks is the accomplished editor. Each number is to be embellished with four highly finished engravings. Those of the number before us are exquisite. "Washington crossing the Rappahannock" is a scene of grandeur and sublimity, and a noble picture of the American hero. The design of the work is worthy, and the execution alike honorable to the editor and the engravers. A prettier thing for the parlor table has not recently appeared.

The new work by Dr. Wayland, on the present collegiate system of the United States has just been issued from the press of Gould, Kendall and Lincoln. We have not had time to peruse it, but hope to be able to before we publish again. The subject is one of great interest at the present time, and the curiosity to know what the President of Brown University has thought and written upon it will give the work a wide circulation.

GENESEE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—We have received the Minutes of the session of this body at Le Roy, N. Y. on the 14th and 15th of June. The introductory sermon was preached by H. B. EVELL. Among the resolutions passed, one recommending to the churches to observe the 1st Sabbath in October as a Missionary Jubilee. We are obliged to them for recommending, among other papers, the Christian Reflector. Baptized during the year, 1841.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—Funeral services in memory of the Duke of Orleans were performed in the Catholic Cathedral of this city, on Friday. Almost all the resident civil, military and naval officers of the United States, of the officers of the State of Massachusetts, and the members of the several branches of the city government, were present. Most of the consuls of foreign governments were present, wearing their uniforms, and badges of mourning.

The interior of the church was hung with black, and the day light being almost wholly excluded, a solemn effect was produced, quite in accordance with the nature of the ceremony. In front of the altar was a sarcophagus, covered with the French flag and surrounded by the colors of the United States of Great Britain, Spain, Austria and other European nations, shrouded in mourning. The altar and sarcophagus were lighted by large candles burning around them.

Bishop Fenwick, and other priests of the Catholic Church, performed the services.

SKELETON OF A PIRATE.—The Congregational Journal says that the workmen on the railroad in excavating a knoll at the South end of the village (Concord, N. H.) discovered the entire skeleton of one of the forest monarchs. It was in a good state of preservation. The frame was unusually large. Several small bullets were found in the vicinity.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Had the communication from New Bedford been accompanied with a responsible name, we might have made use of it. Not that we wish to publish the name, but it is a rule we must always abide, to know the authority of the statements we publish. We may refer to those matters again. Our columns were so much pre-occupied before "M's" communication came in, that we reluctantly lay it aside till next week.

The Providence Journal mentions a report, on authority believed to be authentic, that Governor Dorr is in Keene, N. H.

We learn that Rev. Rufus BARCOC, D. D. has been appointed Home Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and has accepted the appointment. We doubt not this appointment will afford universal gratification. The office is one of great importance, and probably few men combine the qualifications desirable to sustain it more happily than Dr. Barcock.

ORDINATION.—Mr. THOMAS G. LANE was ordained at Clockville, Madison Co. N. Y. on the 4th inst. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Clark. Br. Lane is a member of the Senior class at Hamilton Lit. and Theo. Inst. and has received an invitation to settle at Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. SAMUEL R. STOWELL was ordained pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Easton, N. Y. on the 28th ult. Sermon by Rev. Jacob Knapp.

General Intelligence.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The house of Mr. Joseph Hollis, in Braintree, was struck by lightning about 11 o'clock, on Friday forenoon, and so torn to pieces as to render it uninhabitable. The chimney was shattered, and the windows in the house broken. The most remarkable circumstance is, that although four persons were in the house at the time, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis and their son and daughter, none of them were very seriously injured.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of \$500 for the detection and conviction of the rioters who set fire to the hall on Lombard street.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have presented the case in that city of certain licentious papers published in New York, as a nuisance.

"There is a time for all things." "This may be true," as the lazar said the other day, "but if the time ever comes for me to pay my debts, it will be something new under the sun."

BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. Edward Lamb, No. 97 State street, was entered, on Saturday night, and a quantity of bronze and gold, worth \$1000, and a box of sewing silk worth \$150, and a variety of other articles were removed from the store, and taken to the store opening into Dorset street, and there left. The robbers returned and were secured by the constables. The names of the men are Christian Meadows and Charles Walker. Constable Shute, Jr., on entering the trunk of Walker at his lodgings, found a small quantity of silk handkerchiefs which were stolen from the store of a Mr. Crocker, in Commercial street, some two or three weeks since.

ANOTHER.—The clothing and fancy goods store of Samuel Cole, a colored man, in Fulton street, was broken into on Saturday night, and money and goods to the amount of about \$500 or \$600 stolen therefrom. They attempted to effect an entrance, at first, by boring round the door with a auger, but being unable to unlock it, they split open the hole. There must have been a small boy connected with them, as the hole was too narrow to admit of a person of any size passing through.

ROBBERY.—A sailor belonging to one of our non-commerical ships, on Saturday morning, stole two casks, of \$100. The man who stole the money was in company with him during the greater part of the night and succeeded in deceiving him into a sloop in Fleet Street, where the robbery was committed.

ANOTHER.—A gentleman was knocked down and robbed in Ann street, late on Saturday evening, of a gold watch and chain worth \$150 from \$50 to \$75 in money, and a sword cane.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A daring attempt to commit a highway robbery was made on the new road leading from Roxbury to Grove Hall, on Saturday night. A man was knocked down and considerably injured, though he succeeded in making his escape without losing any thing. He represents his assailants as foreigners.

TOOLS FOR BOYS.—Boys should have as good tools as men, and they should be adapted to their work. When a boy is to be put into his hands four times the usual size? He would at once complain that it was too large and heavy, and say that he could not work with it; yet how often are boys, not one fourth as strong as men, furnished with the full sized rakes, and it is expected that they will work with them.—Farmer's Journal.

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END." Mr. Smith, the owner of the buildings destroyed by fire at the recent riots in Philadelphia, has entered a suit against the city and courts of Philadelphia, in the Supreme Court, for the full amount of damages accruing from the destruction of the same. We hope his suit will be successful.

NEW WHEAT.—A cargo of 5000 bushels of new wheat was shipped at Cleveland, Ohio, for Humboldt river, last week. The Herald says it was the first shipment of 1842 wheat from that port.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The Water Commissioners say that the city of New York is more abundantly supplied with water than any other city in the world. This statement, founded on actual calculations made by scientific men, is found to be correct.

THE BIBLE. It was stated at the recent anniversary of the Liverpool Bible Society that during the existence of the association fourteen millions of copies have been issued.

NEW YORK RESOLVED BY NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Picayune says—acridities and indecent papers are all the rage in New York at this time, and the common cries of the news boys are "Here's the Rake!" and "Here's the Liberator!" and the news boys are all dressed in the faces of respectable ladies. They would get "brought up" suddenly in this city.

MELANCHOLY.—Mr. MARSH Steel, aged 41, died at West Hartford, Ct., on the morning of the 10th inst., and within two hours after his decease, his wife, aged 35, expired, leaving recently given birth to an infant which died on the day previous. Thus in the short space of a few hours, the father, mother and child, in the same house, were laid in their shrouds.

The gambling law went into operation in New Orleans on the 1st inst. It imposes a fine of \$100 a day, on all fairs, races, &c. The Crescent City says it is the intention of those who live "on the hazard of the die" to go ahead—turn informers and pay the fine, which, in that case, will be \$50. In the course of the year that will amount to a considerable revenue.

The Portland, Maine, Argus considers the terms of the Boundary agreement very favorable for that State, and to the conditions already published, adds that Lord Ashburton pledges the government to pay for the timber stopped by the various bones of the St. John.

Marriages.

In this city, in the Bowdoin Square Church, by Rev. Mr. Wm. W. Harris, to Miss Elizabeth M. Noyes. In Roxbury, by Rev. Mr. Stow, to Miss Sarah S. West. On Sabbath evening, by Rev. T. F. Caldwell, to Miss Sarah S. West, both of Boston. In New Haven, Ct. by Rev. John P. Laneau, B. D., to Miss Sarah S. West. In New York, by Rev. Mr. P. M. Smith, to Miss Sarah S. West. In New York, by Rev. Mr. P. M. Smith, to Miss Sarah S. West. In New York, by Rev. Mr. P. M. Smith, to Miss Sarah S. West.

Deaths.

In this city, Aug. 12th, of consumption, Margaret Taylor, youngest child of Margaret F. and the late Wm. A. Taylor, aged 17 mos. On the 11th inst. Mary Kendall Ellis, only daughter of Ebenezer Ellis, aged 30. Also of consumption, Eliza G. Briggs, 30. In New York, last Saturday, Mr. John W. Hyde, in 42nd year of his age.

The Providence Journal mentions a report, on authority believed to be authentic, that Governor Dorr is in Keene, N. H.

Notices.

Agents.

The Publisher desires to bring to an immediate issue, all collections and settlements for the Reflector, which belong to the paper previous to its removal to Boston. Will all those who hold an agency at that time, observe this notice, and make returns forthwith? Delinquencies be promptly met, and errors shall be promptly rectified.

GENERAL AGENT OF THE A. B. A. S. CONVENTION.—REV. C. P. GOSWELL, of Worcester, Mass., has been re-appointed to the above office, for the ensuing year, and is commended by the Executive Committee to the churches of the denomination.

Mr. G. will attend State and County Conventions, whenever timely notice is forwarded to him at his place of residence. His design is to exhibit the inherent sinfulness of slavery, the influence it ex



